to a few facts of vital importance to them in making their inve-

messey, and, on the contrary, for a long time has been buying and cancel

be of the leading trunk lines of railroads in this country form a striking

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY ROAD is already con

and is being rapidly completed to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific

Bood. The ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY ROAD will shorten the

e between the Atlantic and the Pacific Coast from 80 to 232 miles

of road mentioned in the preceding table comprise but a part of the

roads that will contribute to the passenger and freight traffic of the

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY ROAD, which is destined to be

grand total of \$105,522,442 gross carnings of the ten leading trunk lines

payment of the interest and principal of the RIGHT PER CENT FIRST

MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS of the Com-

But so a great additional security, the Company has a United St

hard grant of 1,500,000 scree of the richest agricultural lands in the West.

In previous communications to the public we have taken occasion to ad-

vert to the great value of land grants to railroad companies, and will now

saly mention the fact that the land grant of the ST. JOSEPH AND

BERVER CITY RAILBOAD COMPANY is worth over \$18,000,000 at

the present price of the lands of the Hinois Central Company. The

same are applied to the ginking fund for the extinguishment of the

besied debt of the Com, any. This loan was originally for \$5,500,000,

but has been largely reduced by sales to investors, including many

ferrel buiness men who know and appreciate bonds which combine lib-

The beads are for the present offered at 97g and accrued interest, and

we have no hesitancy in recommending them as an investment occure

guarded, both as to interest and principal. Parties desiring to participat

price of the honds. The bends of the Eastern Division of the ST. JO-

SEPH AND DERVER CITY RAILBOAD COMPANY were originally

by our firm at 97g, and are now express in the market at 102

ss. Investors will find this a good opportunity to or

set and perfect security. Maps, pample

tion in regard to the Company can be had on applica

ats and other high-priced bonds, with the advantage of

TANNER & Co.,

in the division of the remaining balance of the loan are requ

eral income with great security.

hads examel be sold for less than \$6 per acre, and the proceeds of

pany, Western Division, now on the market.

TRUNK LINES AND LAND GRANT RAIL-

THE NOMINATIONS MADE AT HIS DICTATION-HE STYLES SEYMOUR AND TILDEN "TROUBLE-SOME OLD FOOLS "-INEFFECTUAL PROTESTS MANY" TO BE EXPUNGED FROM THE VO-

ROCHESTER, Oct. 5 .- The Democratic State Convention adjourned this afternoon, leaving the whole field in possession of Tammany. Frantic efforts were made last night to bring Tweed to reason and abdication, but he resolutely refused. He argued that the present outcry against the Ring would be forgotten long before the campaign of, '72, and without his forces in New-York the Democracy had no pros pect of carrying the State. He was satisfied to keep 'shady" for the present, but would suffer no action by the Convention that would permanently militate against Tammany. If the Regency folks demand the scalps of his friends, he would make the war to the knife, and would array his 140,000 constituents on the Republican side, and sweep the very shadow of Democracy from the State. He was quite satisfied with Wednesday's work. Nothing had been done to wound Tammany, and, as to the platform and ticket, he had never pretended to interfere with those in the "off" years, when there was no Governor to be elected. If the State Committee had not made such an ado he could have carried the Legislature in the pending elections, but now he was of quite sure of the matter. Still, if he could aid in drawing the wool over the eyes of the inquisitive, he would consent to a little buncombe abuse in the Convention, but it must not be " too steep."

Through the streets, and in every assemblage of men, the victorious tactics of Tammany were rehearsed and cheered, and the reform delegation held themselves aloof in bitter dejection. What the bargain with Tammany really was, it is impossible to say, but, when the delegations came together this morning, there were hints of a new combination, and it was hoped by those Democrats who had the cause of honest government and party purity at heart, that the baleful victory of the Ring was to be reversed, and the reform delegation admitted to

The bitter complaints of Ottendorfer, W. E. Curtis, and Abram R. Lawrence, had caused a general expectation of serious work, and when the Convention assembled the hall was densely crowded and every delegate, save Horatio Seymour, in his place.

A BONE OF CONTENTION.

Up to the latest moment the flimsy pretense barmony had been put forth to blind the public; but the potion of Wm. Cassidy, editor of The Argus, providing for the election of delegates from New-York City on the same plan as that practiced in the country, aroused the anger of some of the unmanipulated countrymen. The following is the resolution:

countrymen. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter no delegate shall be received from the City of New-York as a member of the State Convention, unless he shall have been elected by an Assembly District Convention, as delegates are now chosen in the several counties of the State, and that he shall present a certificate of election from the Convention of said Assembly District, so that each Assembly District shall have an organization originated with the Democratic voters thereof, without the call of any central or county authority, which shall be separate and independent, and have relations only with the State Convention; and that in the organization and proceedings of State Conventions each district shall be separately called and each delegate shall individually announce his vote.

It was of notage for Mr. Cassidy to explain that

It was of no use for Mr. Cassidy to explain that the Democracy of the metropolis were unfit to manage themselves, and that their double and triple delegations had for years disturbed the councils of the party Convention. His resolution, he said, would eradicate the evils under which the Convention had been struggling. He wanted in future that there should be nothing between the Conventions and the people, and that the Assemby Districts should be able to raise their voices in the deliberations of the party, and not a few men, self-appointed, as had been the case heretofore. He had seen with disgust one man arise and cast the vote of a whole delegation. Such a proceeding in Congress would deprive it of all semblance of a deliberative body.

Mr. Kinsella of Brooklyn, who boldly broke ranks from the anti-Ring men yesterday, violently opposed such an affront upon the Democracy of Nework, and added an amendment substantially null fying the spirit of the motion.

It was shown him, however, that he had been talking without understanding the subject, as the essence of what he proposed had been in operation for 40 years or more, whereupon Mr. Kinsella subsided for the rest of the session.

It was moved that instead of the word city the word State be inserted, and upon this all the strength of Tammany for a time was apparently brought to bear, and probably the substitution would have been adopted had not Col. Faulkner of the Governor's staff changed front on Tammany, and made a stirring appeal to have the motion adopted. His strongest point was made in showing that the amendment would break up the party machinery in every district in the State and disrupt the Democracy.

The contention was not quelled without much vivacious reference to the "Hay-mow and Cheese Press" disciples.

The vital question of the session, the whole purpose for which this body was assembled, was then cautiously introduced by Francis Kernan, who timorously plead his vote and action of yesterday to what he was about to do. He had labored to keep the "dirty linen" of the party in the secrecy of the committee rooms, and he hoped that he might not be misunderstood now. He therefore begged the Convention to hear, for 15 minutes, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, and Messrs. Curtis and Lawrence, representatives of a delegation claming admission from New-York.

This movement had been expected, but when it came perfect stillness came over the Convention, and the adherents of Tammany made no move to indicate whether they intended to stand by the bargain or bolt, as they had done yesterday. Mr. Kernan, who seemed constrained and speaking to order. made a half-hearted appeal in behalf of the delegation, not because they were regular, but because they were eminent Democrate, who were at all times worthy the attention of a Democratic assembly. The delegation had been thrown out by the Committee on Contested Seats with ignominy, but the Convention could not send its ticket before the country and have it said that this body of men had been refused a hearing. TILDEN QUELLS A REVOLT.

It is hard to say whether the struggle that followed was prearranged or not, but it is certain the heat of debate betrayed the wire-pullers into more vehemence and truth-telling than seemed wholesome for the interest of the work at It was shown that the Reform delegation were in revolt against the action of the Convention, and Mr. Tilden declared that he

had spent the better part of last night wrestling with those outraged citizens, and had pledged himself that they should be heard before this body. He had persuaded Mr. Ottendorfer from issuing an address to the Democracy of the State, denouncing the surrender and betrayal of the Reformers to ONE EARNEST DEMOCRAT.

Mr. William Williams of Eric raised the first real sarnest voice in denunciation of Tammany, and put the case pretty plainly about the frauds. He had come resolved to resist the admission of any delegation representing an organization which was accused of these great frauds, and who had not the courage to answer these complaints by the public and press and challenge investigation before the courts. These men have been publicly charged with stealing millions upon millions of the public money, and they had not the manhood or cour-

age sufficient to vindicate their character be-fore the courts of the State, and for one he would have no affiliation with that class of men. The delegation representing Tammany Hall had come here and presented a document, which was read, and then retired from the Convention. What have we done with the other delegation ! We have not even shown them the courtesy of being heard; we have not allowed them to present their credentials. This delegation, headed by a distinguished German Democrat, whose whole life has been devoted to the cause of Democracy, and yet we proposed to send them back unheard, and nothing on the records of the Convention will show to the world that they have been here at all.

Notwithstanding they had driven Gov. Seymon from the Convention, and had conceded the point beforehand, the Tammany men were too much netwhich deprived them of some of the fruits of yes-terday's victory. They demanded the meaning of the resolution and the purpose following its adoption, and declared that no concession could be tolerated to the men who demanded places in preference to some of the noblest members of the party in the City of New-York.

Mr. Tilden said he could not tell what he would do after hearing these men, but they should be heard. Oswald Ottendorfer-who is he? He is proprietor and editor of the German Democratic organ in New York, the most powerful newspaper in the United States, of high character and lofty integrity, and an exile from Germany for the cause of liberty in 1848. 'I dare not go home to the community in which I live," said Tilden, " without allowing such a man 15 minutes to say what he desires to say."

It was only by the aid of the previous question that the vote was reached, and a hurry scurry at once began to keep the Tammany men up to their

PROTESTS FROM THE REFORMERS. The resolution as presented was carried, and

Messrs. Ottendorfer, Lawrence, and Curtis came forward to address the Convention. As Mr. Ostendorfer began speaking the Ring men began rising from their seats, and passed contemptuously out with as much noise and confusion as possible. He

In the first place I wish to correct a statement by the centleman from Kings County (Mr. Kinselia), from which it appears that he believes that our delegation is represcutative of the Democrats of the City of New-York of great indignation that they have caused by the Iraus in the City Government of New-York, be admitted, but that sithough you cannot admit them at present to seats in the Convention, you will take care that these seats shall be kept free in order to allow their return, and that they may take their seats again as soon as the storm of indignation against them shall have subsided. I believe that by this interpretation of the action of the Convention, yesterday, great injustice would be done to the majority of the members of this Convention; nevertheless it is a fact that cannot be denied that the action of the Convention, yesterday, will be interpreted in this way, not only by our opponents, but also to a great extent by the adherents of our party, and to a great extent by the adherents of our party, and to prevent this misfortiue was our purpose in requesting the gentleman from Oneida, Mr. Kernan, to give us an opportunity to appear before this Convention and state our case, the state of affairs in the City of New-York, and leave you in your wisdom to take such measures as would most unmistakably declare to the Democracy of the City of New-York that in the future, as in former times, you adhere to the principle that honesty is the best policy. [Appleaned] Under these circumstances you will

Under these circumstances you will w yourselves by any consideration of ex-to depart from this principle. [Applause.] The German spoke eloquently, and made a deep impression, but inasmuch as he could scarcely be heard intelligibly, he withdrew, and gave up nine minutes of his time to Mr. A. B. Lawrence, who made the finest speech delivered before the Convention. He said :

I appear before you to-day as a Democrat, and I claim to be a regular Democratic representative in the regular Democracy of the City of New-York. When we came here yesterday the names of the delegates who have here yesterday the names of the delegates who have called upon me to address you in their behalf were entered upon the list of delegates as one of the contesting delegations from the City and County of New-York. We took our position just ouside of your railing, expecting that an opportunity would be afforded to us, as to every other delegate from every other county in the State, at called upon me to address you in their behalf were entered upon the list of delegates as one of the contesting delegations from the City and County of New-York. We took our position just ouside of your railing, expecting that an opportunity would be afforded to us, as to every other delegate from every other county in the State, at least to present his claims to this Convention, and have this Consention pass upon his righta. We were denied, yesterday, that right, and I am frank to say to you that we left this hall amperied. We felt particularly aggrieved when we saw that the resolution by which it was sought to put us of an from life if yellow the control of the delegate from Kings, who at the same time contended in favor of a contestant from another county things, who at the same time contended in favor of a contestant from another county things, who at the same time contended in favor of a contestant from another county things who at the same time contended in favor of a contestant from another county things the his pseech to this Convention and the relations of the Lemocratic who claimed a seast more because my friend from Kings came, as he said has night in his speech to this Convention, you which the County of New-York has always stood side by side, and certainly from that source always stood side by side, and certainly from that source always stood side by side, and certainly from that source when the property of the county of New-York and the county of New-York and the county of the county of New-York and the property of the county of New-York and the property of the county of New-York and the property of the county of the county of New-York and the property of the county of the county of the property of the county of the county

lowed to present our views. Now, gentlemen, it has been stated upon this floor that we should have gone before the Committee on Credentials. We did do that. I went myself, in conjunction with Mr. Ottendorfer and Mr. Curtis, before that Committee on Credentials. We saked to be heard, but the gentlemen said your resolution ent ns off; and we therefore come here to-day and submit that we have compiled with all the usages of the Democracy of the City of New-York, and we ask you to let us in because no other delegation is here to contest our rights. [Applause.] We ask you to let us in, because the other delegation is here to contest our rights. [Applause.] We ask you to let us in, because the other delegation which pretended to contest the right to our scats did not dare to enter into the contest. They admitted that there was a cloud upon them. They admitted that they could not stand the test. They did not dare to sit here and submit their credentials side by side and meet us in debate before this Convention as to our respective rights. And as that delegation has run away, we sak you, in God'a name, not to practically admit them by saying that the City of New-York is vacant and unrepresented in this convention. (Cheers.] Why, gentlemen, this is new doctrine to me. It is new practice for me to come up, and as I sit here and hear the roil called, to find that the City of New-York is unrepresented? They will tell you there was a delegation which seems to have been properly and fairly elected; why did you not let them in when the other delegation withdrew its claims? Can you go before your counties, and say that the City of New-York was unrepresented? They will tell you there was a delegation which seems to have been properly and fairly elected; why did you not let them in when the other delegation withdrew its claims? Can you go before the people of the State of New-York had no volce in your deliberations, and had no opportunity to aid you in reaching your conclusion. Gentlemen, after Mr. Curtis has concluded the remar

LETTER FROM CHARLES O'CONOR. Mr. Wm. E. Curtis coming to the stand presented letter from Charles O'Conor, whose name was reeived with enthusiastic applause. The letter was

DEAR SIR: Desirous of being continually pres-int, in these trying times, at the point where such a share of useful services as may be in my power is most likely to find its opportunity, I mined, some weeks since, to remain here until the Nomined, some weeks since, to remain here until the November election, consequently the duty of representing the XIXth Assembly District in the Democratic State Convention at Rochester will devolve upon you alone. This city—the third in Christendom—presents to mere personal greed a promising field for enterprise in many forms, among them the very convenient instrumentality of legislative acts and administrative management could not have been overlooked. It has of late been sedulously cultivated for selfish purposes by individuals professing every variety of public opinion, and the parties which have alternately possessed the reins of power, as well as the citizens who generally take little part with either, may be perhaps alike, censured for not devoting THE CITY IN THE HANDS OF A CABAL.

or this city, which substantially denudes the people of seems to have been the case in this instance. Inquiry was stimulated, search made, and detection accomplished. The foul spirit of corruption was compelled to spring from its crouching posture. It stands revealed in all its monstrous bulk and giant stature, terrifying by its power and disgusting by its deformity the honest masses. The people are pressing formity the honest masses. The people are pressing format for redress with energy which is irresistible. The judgment of that popular indignation which has been thus suddenly aroused is as liable to examine the details of its action as always is the honest wrath of a single individual when awakened by the unexpected discovery of a great offense. Effectually to guard against such misdirection is the duty of the hour. One merely accidental circumstance has placed the Democratic party in an artitude which exposes it to the hazard of being hastily and unjustly involved in the larger measure of responsibility. The culminating point of maladministration happens to have been reached at a moment and within a precinct when and where the party holds nominal sway. Hence arises an exigency calling for the display of great saxacity on the part of sound Democratic, and appealing most forcibly to moral principle. The Convention now about to assemble will be the acknowledged representative and official organ of the Democratic party. Its action on this subject must be regarded as accepting the sense of the entire Democracy. Consedisplay of great sazacity on the part of sound Democrata, and appealing most forcibly to moral principle. The Couvention now about to assemble will be the acknowledged representative and official organ of the Democratio party. Its action on this subject must be regarded as speaking the sense of the entire Democracy. Consequently, that action should evince nothing less than an absolute freedom from all complicity in the great official crime of the day, and an utter intolerance toward all persons justly suspected of participation in, or sympathy withit. A different line of conduct would infict upon our party an incurable wound. In that event responsibility by the whole party, at least as accessories after the fact, could not be avoided. It would be vain to argue, at the bar of outraged public sentiment, that the impeached individuals are few in number; that in the past they have not been deemed either in deed or word exponents of Democratic opinions, and that they have never been known or recognized or pretended to act as teachers of Democratic doctrines. Vain and ineffectual, however true in fact, would be the assertion that the method of organizing a corrupt City Government was originally devised by some conspicuous Republican Gamaliel, and learned at his footstool, though all this should have been proven, it would not avail us. If the present city rulers or their avowed friends should be received into the bosom of your representative council or on any terms or in any degree tolerated by it the odium of their position would inevitably attach to us. The party cannot continue to exist unless the Convention, as its accredited organ, shall stand aloof from these individuals until their fitness for public confidence shall have been satisfactorily vindicated on a fair public investigation. In advocating your admission, or to express myself more precisely, in opposing the claims of your competitors to intuit to exist unless the Convention, as the surfus of argument. It may be objected that it assumes the fact of mail

THE TREASURY RIFLED BY ITS OFFICIAL GUARDIANS. The public moneys were committed to the care and were under the control of these officers to an enormous were under the control of these onces to account could be given, except certain book entries, bearing upon their face presumptive evidence that through indirect means the Treasury had been rifed by its official guardians. A glance further would have sufficed to vindicate the motives, at least, of these public servants, or to make their guilt manifest. A simple inspection of the vouchers on file in the public paymaster's office was alone necessary. From a perusal of these existing documents one result or the other was inevitable. The vouchers were demanded: a day was assigned for their production; and during the still hours of an intervening night that public office, while under watch and guard by the implicated officers or their selected agents, was secretly entered, as if by a burgler, and these very papers furtively abstracted. Can there be any doubt of the just conclusions from these facts? In private life charity is, indeed, of all virtues, the greatest, but in public stations it cannot be permitted to blind the judgment and prevent those just resolutions which are essential to the ommon weak. Until the deeds of that night, so fatal to official reputations, shall have been investigated by the keen eye and unsparing hand of judicial scrutiny, these appointed guardians of the public property cannot be deemed inpocent or be afely entry cannot be deemed inpocent or be afely entry deamed, and the decided with high places in the confidence with their innocence, it would still become the duty of every ditian, especially when acting in a representative capacity, to deny them any new marks of favor until perfect éclaricisement could be had. On merely presumptive evidence any private citisen may be incarrerated until a trial and deliverance by the country. Public officers should ever be not only virtuens but unsuspected. When they stand in all fair new's esteem investigated further honors of tresh prouds of condennee? In the present powers and in the full enjoyment of their persent powers and in the full enjoyment of amount. Those moneys had disappeared, leaving the city treasure-house empty. Of the disbursement no ac-

HOW HOPPMAN WAS BLECTS

officers with a dangerous control over the ballot-box THE WAR ON TAMMANY. It cannot be affirmed that the jury-box is beyond their control. It is undisputable that they can open or close at pleasure the avenues to judicial preferment. While this state of things exists, how can truth, justice, or the public whal be maintained, if these ends should perchance require a sentence of condemnation! The Democratic party, in its State Convention assembled, is

nised as a bulwark of confidence erected by that Government. Its entire exclusion is an imperative public dury. Notwithstanding the high character of some among these delegates, the duty must be performed. I do not impute moral or political defect to any of them; nor is their personal standing at all material. It is enough that ou this occasion they represent not the moral sentiment of the party, but the interests of a pernicious oligarchy. I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully, Chas. O'CONOR. To Roswell D. Hatch.

APPEAL OF MR. CURTIS. Mr. Curtis followed the reading of the letter with the following earnest appeal to honest Democrats to put the seal of condemnation on these robbers who had made the party odious in New-York

had made the party odious in New-York

The delegation from the XXIst Assembly District of
the County of New-York come here under no ordinary
circumstances. They come first directly from the people
in primary assembly, convened at the call of the State
Central Committee. They come here with cradentials
regular, and such as bave been always approved by the
Democratic Conventions of the State of New-York. We
came with these credentials certified to by names long
honored and most favorably known to the Democratic
party of the State of New-York. We came here chosen at
a convention of 1.270 delegates sent respectively from 300 came with these credentials certified to by names alone honored and most favorably known to the Democratic party of the State of New-York. We came here chosen at a convention of 1,270 delegates sent respectively from 500 election districts, at a meeting expressing a feeling that it is hardly possible to conceive of without being there. Figure to yourselves, gentlemen, that you are living in a community where all that is most preclous and dear to men and citizens is at stake. Conceive for a moment that you are called upon under such circumstances, when you see all the institutions that you reposed trust in wasted away and destroyed by those who have usurped political power, what would be your course and what other action could you expect from this Convention of 1,270 delegates, with an outside audience of 3,000 persons assembled. A Committee of 21, one from each Assembly District, was appointed to ascertain the choice of delegates from each Assembly District, and reported that Committee back for action, and the report times when men come here to ask for the honors or the favors of the party, when mere matters of technicality are looked into; but when men come here to ask for the honors or the favors of the party, when mere matters of technicality are looked into; but when men come here to ask at the hands of this Convention, representing the great Democratic party of the State of New-York, the protection of their rights—the rights of person and property—the rights that are synonymous with life and death in a community—ti sevident that there is something beyond mere questions of technicality. When men who are favorably known to the party, and whose voices were heard in its councils when most of us were young, have come, as we may say, once again upon the staxe of life to advise, when such feeling and sentiment prevails, where a great community lift in the first hands and ask for consideration and protection at the hands of the Democracy of the State, are they not entitled to some consideration it History tells us sent here and elsewhere in this State those principles that will protect us in our dearest rights as men and citizens. In the course that we pursue we have no other desire, no other aspirations than so far as iles in our power to do everything to sustain the standard of the Democratic party, and to seek under its folds that protection which has been given by it to our fathers. [Great ap-

He was listened to with earnest attention, and all supposed that by some fortuitous combination Tam many had been checkmated, and the reform delegation was about to receive the vacant places with Convention at the eleventh hour. It was not to be,

Mr. Tilden, evidently frightened with his own necess, began a rambling speech, which gave the Ring time to rally, and the Convention time to cool in enthusiasm, and when Mr. Tilden, coming back to the subject, charged for the first time heartily upon the Tammany chiefs, the chance had passed forever, and the Ring was secure. Mr. Tilden said: "I think the reasonable object of the gentlemen who appear here as contesting delegates is accomplished. The real point involved in this controversy has not been entirely comprehended by some of the gentlemen the rural districts. It is this: If Tammany Hall were left with any of the authorisation of this Convention that it had the right to go back and nominate 21 members of Assembly and 5 Senators, and say to the uprisin nasses: If you don't vote this ticket you are out of the Democratic party, it will ruin us before the country. I had my self prepared a resolution asking this Convention to reject Tammany Hall, and admit the contesting delegation. I was doing it upon the ground that a body of \$40 men, who have for ten years perpetuated their own powers by appointing their inspectors, without any reference to the voice of the masses, is not to be admit

He was riotously interrupted, and called to order by a half-dozen speakers, but calmly waited for silence and

then continued:

I was stating what I considered the objection to Tammany Hall, saids from the cloud that now covered that concern. In regard to these other gentlemen, I have no doubt they represent large masses of the Democratic party, and I think probably they may earry their local ticket; and I am free to avow, before this Convention, that I shall not vote for any one of Mr. Tweed's members of Assembly. [Hisses and uproar.] And if that is to be considered the regular ticket, I will resign my place as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and help my people to storm this tide of corruption. When I come to do my duty as an elector in the City of New-York, I shall east my vote for honest men, upon this I move the nomination of officers for the State ticket.

This anded the farea, and the names on the State ticket.

This ended the farce, and the names on the State ticket were adopted regularly, simply substituting Diedrich er, the present Deputy Secretary of State, for Se

sion to the Germans was made by in troducing the name of Magnus Gross for the place, but the Ring men declare that such a change would be out forth by these men, and the German was at once re-

THE RIEG TEROWN INTO CONFUSION. Nominations (went on smoothly until the place of Atorney-General was reached, when Mr. Kernan arose, elaborate preliminary explanation, nomina

and, with an emourace to the place.

The move was evidently unexpected and Tammany was thrown into confusion for a moment. The situation for the Ring did seem serious. O'Connor is too popula with the Democracy at large to hope for his defeat or square battle, and a series of tricks were put in practic First, Col. Faulkner, who bad pretended to work ticket had been renominated, was invidious, and did great injustice to a body of men who had served the State honestly and ably. He charged the naming of that

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EVIDENCE OF THE MAYOR'S MALFEASANCE. DUTY OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY - AFFIDA-

VITS OF TRADESMEN WHO APPRAISED THE FURNITURE IN THE NEW COURT-HOUSE. Ex-Judge George C. Barrett transmitted a etter yesterday to District-Attorney Garvin, inclosing the appended affidavits of the tradesmen who appraise the furniture of the New County Court-House. The letter informed the District-Attorney that a number of vouchers referred to in Copland's affidavit had been preserved and were now in the possession of Audrew H Green, Deputy Controller. It also contained the inforthese vouchers were false on their face; that they were certificates of authenticity, signed by Mayor Hall, atached to them. The communication concluded with the request that District-Attorney Garvin would subpena as witnesses the tradesmen whose affidavits wer nclosed, and also Deputy-Controller Green, who had

Accompanying the letter was a schedule of numbers

and dates of the warrants and vouchers representing amounts paid to John H. Keyser & Co., and are as May 6—Paid for Plumbing work in County Offices, &c... Trong July 19, 18, 16, 48, 22, 1669.

May 14—Paid for same, from Sept. 1, 1989, 169, 17, 1989, 18, 1989, 19, 1989, 19, 1989, 19, 1989, 19, 1989, 1889, 1989, 1889, 1889, 1889, 1889, 1889, 1889, 1889, 1889, 1889,

6-Paid for same from Nev. 29, 1369, to March I,

trict-Attorney, in order that they might be laid before the Grand Jury. The following are the affidavits:

the Grand Jury. The following are the affidavits:

CARPETS WORTH ONLY \$12,000.

DISTRICT POLICE COURT.-State of New-York, City and County of New-York, as.—Edward Bull, being duly aworn, deposes and says that he resides at No. 721 Paoific-81. Brooklyn; that he has been engaged in the carpet business in this city for 25 years; that for the last 18 years he has been in the employ of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., in this city, as a purchaser and salesman of carpets and carpetings, and is thoroughly acquainted with the value of all carpets and carpetings, off-oloths, &c., such as are used in public buildings and private dwellings, and with the value of all the varieties and different kinds of carpets.

Deponent further says that he has carefully examined the carpets and carpetings contained in the various on Chambers-st., in this city, and has examined and estimated the value thereof when new; that in making such estimate and valuation he has fixed the values at an exceedingly liberal amount, and that the value of all such carpets and carpetings, oll-cloths, &c., upon such full and liberal estimate, do not exceed in amount \$12,000.

Ewo. Bull.

Eworn to before me, this 5th day of October, 1874.

JOHN J. THOMASSON, Notary Puble N. Y. City and Co.

DANIEL TERREL.

Sworn before me this 4th day of October 1981.

JOHN J. THOMASSON. Notary Public N.Y. City and County.

FURNITURE WORTH LESS THAN \$100,000.

DISTRICT POLICE COURT.—State of New-York, City and
County of New-York, 2s.—Edward W. Baxter and John
E. Leeman of the firm of Edward W. Baxter and John
E. Leeman of the firm of Edward W. Baxter & Co., doing
business at Nos. 202 and 203 Canal-st., in the City of NewYork, swerally being duly sworn, depose and 387, and
each for himself says, that be resides in the City of NewYork: that he is largely engaged in the furniture busi-

iberal estimate, and with such percentage source, the liberal estimate, and with such percentage source, and not exceed the sum of ninety-seven thousand, five hund red dollars.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ath day of Douber, 1871.

Notary Public, N. Y. City and Co.

THE SUITS AGAINST TWEED & Co. IMMEDIATE ACTION EXPECTED.

William C. Barrett, counsel for the Citizens, states that by this evening there will be sufficient documentary evidence in proper legal shape to enable the Citizens to begin criminal and civil proceedings against William M. Tweed. The great trouble has been to get persons who were concerned in the frauds to make the necessary affidavits. They would impart information,

but would not sign papers.

It is believed that Schuyler and Keyser have used the newspapers for whitewashing purposes, and while bene-fiting by the frauds naturally liked to preserve fair reputations. This seems to be corroborated by the statement of ex-Judge Barrett, that when he applied to Schuyler for information, that person referred him to his (Schuyler's) lawyer. When ex-Judge Barrett sought the lawyer, the latter positively refused to impart any information or assist the citizens in any way. Keyser's statement was also far from being so complete as the citizens had

a right to expect. Many of the indersements by which money was drawn from the Treasury were clumsy forgeries. As the Broadway Bank paid these warrants that bore forged indorsements, it will be held responsible, and suits will be begun against the bank as soon as the necessary evidence has

REPORT ON THE ARMORY FRAUDS. FRIGHTFUL EXHIBIT OF THE RING'S PLUNDER-

Mr. Thomas W. Pearsall, head of the Sub-Committee on Armories of the Fifteen Citizens of the

Joint Investigating Committee, denies the statement yesreport on the accounts of the New-York Printing Comto have Wm. M. Tweed, as the "sole owner of the stock." and the "one to whom the inception and the frauds may easily be traced," arrested and brought before a police justice to answer the charges. He denie that any member of the Committee has made stateof this nature, and claims that special report on the payments to the New-York Printing Company has scarcely been begun, inasmuch as the investigation of the accounts for city printing has not advanced sufficiently to enable any to form an opinion as to the guilt of Mr. Iweed, or any of his partners. This Sub-Committee, like all the sults of their labors; but an open scenies

Committee is promised in a few days, when several important reports will be presented and make public.

The special reperior armories has been sompleted, and will be presented to the Jeint Committee at its carliest session. It covers the while ground since 1888, and as its suffice himself expressed it, is written in a strong Energia.

"strong English."
"We unlisted," he added, "the services of me repairs, and general work, for which seen rabulous prices, have been paid. We have taken the accounts to pieces, and noted what every stem of furniture or work cost the city; and we have put side by side with the cost-marks the appraisant estimates. They may have paved the floors of those armeries with diamonds, and taken them

fee Eighth Page.